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# New Dork Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1858.

teken of anonymous No saidee can be taken of anonymous Communications, over is intended for insertion must be authenticated to name and address of the writer—not necessarily for pu-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith. Wo cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The subject of Public Baths was brought before the Aldermen last night. New-York is surrounded by salt water and pervaded in all its extent by the delicious Croton, yet there is not a place for bathing nor even a drop to drink unless one goes to a priwate bathing-house for the one, and a rum-shop for

Our advices from Utah are to July 3. The Saints had all returned to their homes in Salt Lake City and the other towns in the Territory, the civil officials had been quietly installed, and all was peace and quiet. Gen. Johnston had passed through the city and encamped about thirty miles beyond it. No troops were within the city limits. Brigham Young was still crying out for a trial by a jury of

By the Europa at Cape Race we have four days' ater advices from Europe, and by the Northern Light at this port we have London papers to the 14th inst. The points of news are few, but the deteils of the intelligence brought by the Indian will be found interesting. Turkey had promised to avenge the Jiddah massacre, and it was reported that the English and French would occupy the place. The Scindia troops having been defeated by the Calpee rebels in India had gone over to the enemy in large numbers. Cotton had slightly declined. Consols closed at 951 to 951.

The new route which it is proposed to open from Mincesots to the Frazer River gold mines would appear to be very feasible. It would seem to present not only much the shortest, but, as soon as the proposed arrangements shall be completed, the essiest means of reaching the new gold fields. From St. Anthony, the Mississippi is navigable for large steamers as far as the Sauk Rapids. Thence to Breckenridge, at the head of navigation of the Red River of the North, is a distance of 125 miles. This part of the journey must be made over land, but already this district is being fast occupied by settlers, and a good road may be easily constructed. At Breckenridge a settlement has also been estabtished. Here commences the fertile valley of the Red River, and from this point, as appears from Capt. Pope's survey, the river, which runs due north, is navigable for steamers all the way to its mouth, at the southern extremity of Lake Winnepeg. . It begins with four feet of water, and gradually deepens to fifteen feet. Lake Winnepeg, which is long, narrow and deep, receives near its northern end the Saskatchewan, flowing from the west and having its sources in the Rocky Mountains. This river and the country on its banks have recently attracted attention as well fitted for colonization. Taking the climate of the eastern portion of the continent and of the region round Hudson's Bay as a standard, it was long supposed that all the interior of North America beyond the forty-eighth or forty-ninth degree of north latitude was too cold to produce grain crops, and unfit therefore for the habitation of civilized men. Recent investigations, however, have fully established the curious and very important fact that, west of the western end of Lake Superior, at about the hundredth degree of west lorgitude, a remarkable change begins to take place in the climate, to such an extent that, as we proceed westward, the limit of vegetable growth and of the production of grain is extended far to the north, so as to include the whole Valley of the Saskatchewan, which is represented as in other respects well fitted for settlement. The Saskatchewan is a river larger and longer than the Red River of the North, and, according to Gov. Simpson of the Hudson's Bay Company's service, in his notes on its exploration. it is navigable by its northern branch, with only one rapid to obstruct navigation for seven hundred miles in a direct line to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. How serious an obstruction this may be, does not clearly appear. It can hardly be a perpendicular fall, since, according to Gov. Simpson, cances and flat-boats pass over it in safety. From the head of navigation, it is only about two hundred miles across the Rocky Mountains, of

which the elevation here is much less than in Oregon and California, to the new gold diggings on Thompson's and Frazer Rivers.

The distance from Breckenridge to the month of the Red River is estimated at four hundred and fifty miles. Thence through Lake Winnepeg to the mouth of the Saskatchewan is two hundred miles. Allowing for windings, the navigation by that river may be set down at a thousand miles. Add a hundred and twenty-fire miles of land car riege at one end of the route and two hundred at the other, making in the whole a distance of about two thousand miles from the starting point on the Mis-

So fully impressed are some enterprising people of Mirnesota with the practisability and advantages of this route, that measures have been siready taken for building a steamer at Breckenridge designed to pavigate the waters of the Red River. Lake Winnepeg and the Saskatchewan, and to be ready for that purpose by the openics of next Spring. Meanwhile, as the greater part of the route is within the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, steps have been taken to open a communication with the Governor of that Company, and with other persons likely to assist in putting a line of steamers on these waters. At all events, we are in a fair way to obtain some distinct and postive knowledge of a wide extent of country, as to which our certain information is still very limited. though great expectations have lately been raised in regard to it.

Gen. Care, it appears, has assured Lord Napier that, in return for the relinquishment by the British Government, so far as American vessels are con cerned, of the practice of visitation, the American Government will at once take most earnestly into consideration any plan which the British Government may suggest to them for the verification of the nationality of vessels, and their right to hoist the flag they may show. This assurance amounts, on the part of Gen. Cass, to an admission of the right, justice, propriety and necessity of some means of verification, which, indeed, is too palpable upon the most cursory view of the matter for even Gen. Cass to muster the courage to deny it. Such being the care, and that by Ger. Case's own admission, it strikes us that it will not answer for him to take the position of a reasonable and well-disposed gentleman ready and willing to listen graciously and condescendingly to all and any propositions which may be suggested to him in regard to this verification. It strikes us that, under the circumstances, the duty and burden is upon Gen. Cass himself to suggest the means and method of reaching that end. Certainly, it belongs to him to propose some satisfactory substitute for the procedure, the abandonment of which he has insisted upon; and the more difficult it is to hit upon such a substitute, the more does this duty press upon him. Gen. Cass ought to disdain to stand for a single dayhe ought to have too much regard for the honor and character of the American Government, to place that Government for a single day-in the position of a secret favorer of piracy, abettor of fraud and deception, and of the prostitution of the American flag for the cover of the elave-trade. While Gen. Cass is thus graciously waiting for the auggestions of other people, and gravely pendering, with many a shake of the head, over such suggestions, if any, as may be made, the American flag is liable to be abused for the most nefarious purposes, and the British and other nations are deprived of a right of verification which Gen. Cars confesses to belong to them. Admitting, as he does, this right of verification, it must be supposed that, in denying the right of visitation, he had in his head some other means, less objectionable in his view, by which that object might be accomplished. For our part, and we apprehend that the British ministers may find themselves much in the same predicament, we are totally at a less to imagine how the thing is to be done. An American ship-of-war encounters off our coast a suspicious vessel, which the commander has reason to believe is in fact an American vessel, bound on some illegal enterprise, having clandestinely sailed without clearance, or in fact, as sometimes happens, baving run off with the Deputy Marchal, sent on board to arrest her officers. This vessel, as the ship-of-war approaches her, hoists the British flag. For our ship of war to bring her to, and to send on board to demand a sight of her papers, in order to verify her right to hoist it, is a plain, simple, easy and effectual process. If this means of verification is taken away, how is the verification to be made? We submit that, as matters stand, it devolves upon Gen. Cass to answer that question.

The Annual Harvest of any country, but espe cially of one so largely commercial, so deeply indebted, and so preponderantly agricultural as ours, is a subject of the deepest general interest. Not merely are good crops essential to the adjustment of balances between the farming regions and the seaports, but they assure activity and thrift to railways, to causls, &c., while laying a foundation for a Lealthy future trade. A failure of crops in other countries, other districts, or even on other farms, may seem advantageous to the nation, section or cultivator who escapes such disaster; but this is a narrow, short-sighted view, and the prosperity of all best accords with and promotes the true interest of each. And, as we are now past midsummer, the existing promise of the ensuing Harvest may be regarded as affording tolerably safe grounds of estimate. From a large mass of local statements furnished by the correspondence and reports of our own and other journals, we compile the following summary:

Grass has yielded largely in 1858, throughout the Inited States and the Canadas. There are of course local exceptions; but we cannot be mistaken in our conclusion that there will be more Butter, Cheere and Beef made this year, and more Hay cured, than ever before on this coatinent. The neequences of this abundance are already ex-

hibited in our markets.

Hye has yielded fairly in the average.

As to Wheat, we have the most conflicting accounts. even from adjoining localities. From one County in almost any Wheat growing State, we are positively secured that the insect (generally the midge, not the weevil) has taken nearly the whole, or that rust has reduced the crop one-half : while from the next we have assurances of a fair average vield. It is impossible to reconcile these contradictory bulktius. Our final conclusion is that the loss is serious, especially in Illinois, Icwa, Virginia and this State, and that the average yield of the whole country per acre will be below that of last year ; but we think there was a larger area sown for this year's harvest than ever before, and that there will be at least as much threshed out as ever before. That this year's growth of straw is extraor-

dinary, no one appears to doubt. Outs are and will be poor. In some localities, even the straw is short and light; from no quarter do we hear of a heary yield of grain. Rust prevails extensively, especially in Illinois and adjoining States, while the cold, wet Spring prevented due preparation of the ground or seasonable sowing. We estimate this year's product of this grain at

little more than half a crop. As to Indian Corn, we have conflicting accounts. Throughout this State and New-England, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, there will be more Corn barvested this year than ever before; and we believe it will be so throughout the South. Though May was remarkably cold and rainy, postponios planting to a late day and often rotting the seed first planted, an average area was nevertheless got in, and the intensely hot weather of the week succeeding June 10th brought the plant forward with warderful repidity. In this vicinity, on Long Island, in New Jersey, and generally throughout the old Pree States, we have had just about rain enough for six weeks past, and it has fallen very opportunely, so that Corn has nothing to do but grow, and it has done that with a will. Probably the crop is a week later than usual-we think not more--but it never before looked so rough and black at this season. Two months more to frost, with an average dispensation of sun and rain, would insure the largest Corn crop ever grown in the East. Half that term would probably suffice for the South. In the West, the case is different, mainly because much of the best Corn land was flooded just after it was or just when it should have been planted, so that a smaller area then usual was planted, and much of this entirely too late. With hot, genial weather, and no frost till October (and the prairie breezes are admirable protectors from frost), there may yet be a full crop n the great Corn growing valleys of the Scioto, Missouri, Wabash, Illinois, Des Moines, &c., but we anticipate the lightest yield per acre for many years. Yet at the worst we shall have a surplus to sport either as Grain, Meal or Meat.

Cotton, though late, seems to be doing well and to premise a fair average yield. But it is too early et to speak of this plant with confidence.

Cane is of course still further back. We do no hear much from the Sorghum of this year's growth. which leads us to apprehend that it came up badly and is not looking well. It is a slow and feeble plant at the start, but great at growing after it has become knee-high. We doubt, however, its maturing its seed porth of Cincinnati and Washington this year, while the stalk is not sweet when cut before its ripe. The late, wet Spring gave this plant no fair chance this year, while last season was even less favorable. One of our old-fashioned clear, hot summers, with little or no rain from the middle of July to the first of September, is needed to develop the properties of Sorghum.

Potatoes were largely planted and have so far cone well. We hear of very little rot. There is now a prospect of a very large average crop.

Fruit was extensively blighted by the cold rains

and winds of May. Cherries were few; Peaches promise very little; of Apples, there will not be nore than half an average yield, though the average has been seriously lowered of late years. We advice farmers who have Apples that can be dried to send very few to the cider-mill this year.

From Minnesota and Kansas, we have especially cheering accounts of the growing Crops. These have hitherto been buyers of Food; they will probably grow their own this year, thus allowing Wisconein, Iowa and Missouri to increase their shipments to the seaboard. On the whole, therefore though our letters from Iowa indicate a light har vest, we believe the West will spare as much Food as last year, while the need of the East will be considerably diminished by the productiveness of her farms and the stagnation of her manufactures. So we shall have at least as much of this year's produce to send abroad as we had of last year's.

If any of our readers are infected with the Cuba fever, or are in danger of catching it, we will thank them to take down their Bibles and read thought fully, from Exodus xx. 17, that commandment which runs thus: "THOU SHALT NOT COVET the neighbor's house, nor his wife, nor his "thing that is thy neighbor's." If some one who reads wants any controversy about the divine inspiration of this passage, or of the Mosaic Scriptures generally, we respectfully refer him to the next clergyman he may meet who has leisure to attend to him, while we rest in the fact that the windom and beneficence of the above commandment approve themselves to our understanding, heart and conscience. "Thou shalt not covet anything that is the neighbor's"-hear that, O fillibusters, anne xationists, land-stealers and thieves generally, for it is the Divinest truth which it greatly behooves you to hear, heed and lay to heart. If that one commandment were but generally heeded, prisons and scaffolds might safely be abolished, for all Earth would be an Eden. All crimes, all wrongs, nearly all miseries, flow from the violation of this

There are some indications that Great Britain meditates exerting her influence in favor of a transfer of Cuba to the United States. Her interests clearly point in this direction. Spain owes to British creditors large sums, whereof they have little prospect of receiving even the interest; she presumes that the industry and thrift of the Sugar Island would probably increase in our hands: that our tariff is much lower than the Spanish, so that her exports to Cuba would probably be doubled by the transfer; while the beavy annual expense now incurred by her in earnest but not wholly successful attempts to suppress the African Slave-Trade would in that case be saved, Virginia, Marsland and the Carolinas choosing to supply any further Cuban demand for bondmen from their own stock. so that further importations from Africa would not be permitted. If, then, this country could be induced to offer for Cubs and Spain to accept some scores of millions of dollars, and those dollars could n good part be turned over to British creditors in satisfaction of their now hopeless loans, we can fully believe that Great Britain would be more than reconciled to the transfer.

Not so, Spain. Her "passive" deb! bears lightly upon her, since she pays neither principal nor interest; time has reconciled her to the shame of repudiation: while Cubs furnishes revenue to her hungry treasury, fat places to her office-seekers patronage to her rulers and an El Dorado to her dventurers. Where is the probability that the Hidalgos will exhibit themselves before the world in the attitude of selling the grave of Christopher Columbus with the last considerable remnant of their once wide Empire of the Indies! We know how veral, how worthless, how devoid of every hor erable centiment, are the present race of Spansh princes and statesmen, but we cannot vet he. leve that they dare exhibit themselves to the vet ur correspied Spanish People in the attitude of selling the rich, fertile and ever-faithful island in

each, to the thing they will be careful to avoid the semblance; and we shall expect to see our rulers required to seem to steal the island after they shall have privately bought it.

If Cubs were to day free, and were to solicit admission on equal terms into our Union, we might favor an acceptance of her proposition. But, even then, we could not understand why we should pay money in the premises. Are we not at least the equals of the Cubans? Is not our public wealth, in the shape of ships of war, forts, public edifices, public lands, navy yards, docks and munitions of war, at least in full proportion to hers! If we are to trade ourselves for her, why should we give boot? If she chooses to pay Spain for declaring her of full age, and leaving her free to form rew relations, that is her own business; but we protest sgainst taking millions of the hard earnings of our people to buy an alliance with her. If we are not as good as she, let the match be broken up. leaving each free to seek an equal siliance. We desire no other.

Every few years our Democracy holds a National Convention, and puts forth a windy protest against assumed or constructive powers of the Federal Government, in favor of strict construction, adherence to the letter of the Constitution, the resolves of '98, and all that sort of thing. Yet Mr. Jefferson, who wrote the resolves of '98, who founded the old Republican party, and who bought Louisians, insisted that the purchase was a clear defiance of the Constitution. He justified it by the necessity of the case, but wished the Constitution so charged as to justify the acquisition after it had been effected. But the Constitution remains as it was, and the power which Mr. Jefferson could not find even to vindicate himself from a charge of usurpation, has to-day no existence. But what care the strict constructionists for that ?

We object to all efforts to acquire Cuba by bullyrg, by bribery or by intrigue; we object to the payment of money for its cession. As we insist hat almost any farmer who has as much land as he can thoroughly cultivate acts unwisely in buying more before he has developed the utmost capacities of this, so we demand the application of our resources to the improvement of our own Rivers and Harbors, the opening of roads from the Missouri to the Pacific, and the construction of at least one Railroad across the Rocky Mountain barrier, ere we think of buying any more territory. Let us develop our internal resources, employ and reward our own Industry, and territory will come to us unbought quite as fast as we can safely and healthfully absorb it.

The owners and masters of vessels complain of the expense and trouble now attendant upon detention at the Quarantine. They say, and very truly, that they have never before been subjected to such burdene. Vessels come up to the Quarantine, and are towed back to the lower bay; thence they are towed again to the Quarantine; thence by another towage, and, of course, another charge, to the dock. There, cargoes are discharged at ruinous rates, thence the same cargoes are lightered to this city at equally exerbitant prices, and finally the vessel herself is towed again into the stream, there to lie for a few days, and then be again towed to the city. all at Quarantine prices. Offers are freely made by captains in quarantine to give the entire earnings of the ship from the voyage for a receipt in full for all expenses at the Quarantine; and it is a common thing for the vessel to be brought in debt over and above the amount of such earnings, for towing, lightering, fumigating, and so on. Now who is to blame for this? Not the Health authorities, certainly; for all feel that they are but doing their duty in enforcing the most stringent messures for preserving the health of the city. The order to confine all vessels from infected ports to the lower bay, was bailed by everybody as a much needed reform. Though captains are sometimes forced to pay ten dollars to convey five dollars' worth of provisions from the Quarantine to the lower bay, the public rejoices in measurable security, and considers it cheap even at such costs to ship-owners. Who

We think a little reflection will show that our commercial men have none but themselves to thank for this state of things. It will be remembered that those gentlemen were active in their opposition to the removal of the Quarantine, and in some instances, at least, openly expressed their determination to retain the quarantine station on Staten Island: and indeed, one of them has lately gravely advocated its enlargement at that point. Had we succeeded in getting Sandy Hook for a quarantine site, all this towing and retowing, and lightering up and down the Bay, at enormous charges, might have been dispensed with. The conveniences for the discharge and parification of vessels contemplated by the Quarantine Commissioners, had they succeeded in getting Sandy Hook, would have relieved ship-owners at once of all these burdens. Vessels brought to at that point could have discharged their cargoes at once in warehouses built for the purposes of purifying and ventilating goods, and both goods and vessels could have been sent speedily and cheaply to their destination. So long as merchandise is infected, the expense of handling it is largely increased, owing to the high wages demanded by laborers for such hazardous service: consequently, the business at a quarantize station, with physicians, hospitals, stores and warehouses at one point, and an anchorage-ground at another, twelve or fifteen miles away, and without proper storage for infected goods. must be conducted at great cost. This is to be regretted, as it conflicts with the interests of the port generally, while it bears heavily on individuals; but we repeat that our ship-owners, who figured in the various memorials to the Legislature of New-Jersey against granting us Sandy Hook, have in a great measure brought this thing upon themselves. Had they taken half the pains to aid, that they did to prevent the removal of the Quarantice, their present trouble and expense would have been infinitely less than they are.

Amerg the recent cases before the English Court of Divorce, we find one presenting a very singular state of facts, and involving some embarrassing questions. The petitioner was a Mr. Robinsen, a civil engineer, who asked a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery with a Dr. Lare, who, according to the requirements of the statute, was made a co-respondent in the suit. Mrs. Robinson was a woman said to be fifty years of age at the time of the alleged adultery, and by her own statement forty five. Dr. Lane, a young man of thirty-two, was and is proprietor of a water-cure establishment at Moor Park, where Mrs. Robinson had been a patient in 1854, and where the adultery was alleged to have occurred It was not until 1857, however, long after she had left that establishment, that Mr. Rebinson had any market overt. Even though they should be recon- idea of anything wrong on the part of his wife. At | meet, 114 District.

eled, by a prospect of bagging a million dollars | that time a diary of hers, kept flaring her residence at Moor Park, fell into his hands, and afforded the sole foundation of the present proceeding. In this diary she recorded at length, and with great particularity, the rise and growth on her part of a passion for the doctor, to which, ascording to this record, he had long continued insensible, but had at last been induced to reciprocate, leading to scenes between them circumstantially described in the diary, on the strength of which, as confessions of guilt, the divorce was asked for.

This was the whole of the case. There was no corroborative evidence. A groom, a former servant for the present fiscal year: in Dr. Lane's establishment, was indeed introduced to prove some familiarity on the part of Dr. Lane toward Mrs. Robinson on a certain occasion, but this witness was shown to be a worthless fellow. unworthy of credit; and it was testified by numerous other witnesses, patients in the establishment, that there was nothing peculiar in the conduct of Dr. Lane toward Mrs. Robinson, so far as they saw, or in the attentions which he showed to her. Dr. Lane, who was placed in a very awkward predicament by this preceeding, would willingly, in his character of a co-respondent, have been examined as a witness; but the late English statute which gives to parties the right to testify, expressly excepts all suits and proceedings in which the question of adultery is involved. It was admitted that as against Dr. Lane the entries in Mrs. Robinson's journal were not evidence, and as there was nothing else against him it was moved to dismiss the suit as against him, in order that he might be called as a witness. Mr. Justice Wighman was of opinion that, as Dr. Lane was the only person who could be called to contradict the entries in the journal, the wife was, on general principles, entitled to the benefit of his testimony; and that it was not competent for the husband, by making a co-defendant of a person sgainst whom there was no testimony, to deprive his wife of the benefit of that person's evidence. The majority of the Court, however, thought that they were precluded by the terms of the Divorce act from granting this motion. That act expressly previded that the alleged adulterer should be made a co-respondent, unless the Court, on special grounds, should excuse the petitioner from proceeding against him. In this case, no such application had been made by the petitioner; and, by the terms of the act, the alleged adulterer was a necessary party to the suit, not only in its inception, but throughout its continuance, and until final judgment was pronounced.

The evidence of Dr. Lane being thus excluded. a Mr. Thom, whose name was also mentioned in the diary, was introduced to prove the rhapsodical and romantic view which Mrs. Robinson took of the most common occurrences; and it was argued from the journal itself, and from the total lack of corroborative testimony, that the diary could not be relied upon as affording a sufficient foundation for a sentence of divorce. The judgment of the Court was reserved, and at a subsequent day one of the Judges stated that he began to have great doubts as to the correctness of the decision by which Dr. Lane's testimony had been excluded. Instead, however, of reversing that decision, the Court had thought best to postpone the case to await the passage by Parliament of a pending bill, degigned to amend the Divorce act by allowing the Court the discretionary power to receive the testimony of a co-respondent.

The diplomatic joke of the day is the trumpeted intention of Spain to call upon the British Government for explanations of the recent strictures of the Earl of Malmesbury, among other Peers, on the infidelity of Her Most Catholic Majesty to her solemn engagements to suppress the African Slave-Trade to Cubs. We never read a speech or dispatch from a Minister of Foreign Affairs that seemed less to need explanation than that of Lord Malmesbury in question, while Lord Brougham and the Bishop of Oxford used the Queen's English with equal directness and perspicuity. If Her Catholic Majesty finds either of them hard to understand, it must be that the Anglo-Saxon part of her from Madrid should ever be made good, we may presume that the official correspondence will be substantially as follows:

O'Donnell to Malmesbury:

"Madnin, July 20, 1858,

"My Lord—I am instructed by Her Catholic Majesty to express the surprise and regret with which sne has read the remarks which purport to have been recently made in the House of Lords by yourself and other Peers, imputing dishonesty, bad faith, and complicity in the Slave-trade, net only to her Captain-General now ruling the ever-faithful island, but to her Ministers, and even to Her Majesty's sacred self. Trusting that the strictures as reported are erroneous, and that no such imputations were thrown out by yourself or by any person connected with Her Britanto Majesty's Government, and awaiting your dis avowal of the sentiments thus strangely put forth, I remain Yours, devotedly.

"To the Earl of Malmesbury, &c., &c., London." O'Donnell to Malmesbury

"My Dean Court: No mistake at all, I assure you —or rather, the mistake is that your predecessors, your Captair-General, and—alas that I should have to say it!—your Royal Mistrees, have done the naughty things that I, in my place in Parliament, said they did. I am very sorry that the fact is so, but I can't help it. Yes, my dear Count' we have ample evidence that not only your Captair-General and your predecessors, but even Her Catholic Majesty herself, nas bagged the dirty doubloons of the Slave-traders in exchange for her Royal favor and protection! Your Court is a sty, and the money which feeds its riot and its lust is in part derived from the countenance and impunity you give, in defiance of your solemn engagements with us, to the most infernal traffic that ever disgraced the earth. The world knows this—it is preposterous in you to deny it. You are putting us to preposterous in you to deny it. You are putting us to an expense of £1,000,000 sterling per samumin watching the coasts of Africa and Cabs in order to baille or ing the coasts of Africa and Caba in order to baills or capture the Yankee pirates who fill your coffers with fullty gold and your island with freshly stolen negroes. Count, you must stop it—your mistrees, too, must stop it—or you will hear from us something more than plain talk in Parliament. If you don't break square off, we'll blow your half dozen thips out of water and either take Cuba ourselves or wink to the Yankee flibbusters and look on while they do it. We are in downlight earnest down understand. downright earnest, do you understand "With distinguished consideration,

"To the Count of Lucena, &c , &c , Madrid."

- Such, we may fairly presume, will be about the substance of Spain's demand for explanation, and of Great Britain's response. We haven't tim to dress it up in diplomatic toggery, but it is easier to understand as it is, and we con read it in the other shape whenever the documents shall have been laid before Parliament.

The New-York State Teachers' Convention for 1858 will assemble at Lockport on the 3d of August (Tuesday next), and continue in session three

The National Association of Teachers will meet st Cincinnati on the 11th of August. The propriety of making all Common Schools absolutely free is among the topics announced for discussion

-The Hor. H mer E. Kogee, the precent Capro settative, has been renemirated for Congress in Var

## THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE S. T. TRIBONE.

From a Special Correspondent WASHINGTON, Monday, July 26, 1854 The following statement, from a document just issued by the Clerk of the House under the lar shows the distribution of the specific appropriation

Legislative, Executive Judicial and Miscellanessus, \$12,7858 at Diplomatic and Country

Indian Department, Revolutionary, Invalid and coher Femions.

Army, Fortifications, Military Academy and Military Roads.

Sayal Saraine. Nava Service.
Post Office Department.
Ocean Steam Mail Service.
Cellection of the Revenue.
Treaty with the King of Denmark. Cotal Specific Appropriations ..... \$51,421.05

Add to this the indefinite appropriations for claims, allowances, extension of the Pension ast and the like, estimated at \$2,000,000. Add, also, the interest on the public debt prior to the acts of December 23, and June 14, belonging to the permanent appropriations, \$1,445,314 35. All the interest on the \$40,000,000 of debt suther ized by the acts of December 23 and June 14-14 \$2,000,000; the balance of the appropriation last year applicable to the present, according to Seers tary Cobb's report, \$16,586,588 35.

The aggregate of the specific and contingent appropriations for the fiscal year then reach \$103 856 728 10. There is no truth in the statement that the fat

appropriations for the Post-Office not heretolestated, and the Revenue of that Department, bey been grossly exaggerated, inasmuch as Mr. Brown estimates for the present year reach \$7,725,000 The following statement shows last year's appropriations:

RECAPITULATION FOR 1857.
Legislative, Executive, Judicial, Civil and Mis-Legislative, Executive, Joseph. Cool and Sale Colascous.

Diplomatic and Counties.
Indian Department, Revolutionary, Invalid and other Peurious.

Army Fortifications and Stilltary Academy.

Naval Service.
Post Office Department.

Ocean Steam Mail Service. Total appropriations for 1857.....

The following Postmasters were appointed by the President to-day: James R. Fonds, vice Waitman at Troy: James. G. Dickey, reappointed, & Bafe. lo: Jacob Issaes at Columbus, Mississippi; Free man Brady, sen., at Washington, Pa; Elege B. Collins at Wilkesbarre, Pa.; John C. Riler et Quipey, Ill., rice Austin Brooks, removed.

Gen. Calhoun's movement, declaring the Fres State Legislature elect after every effort to defruit them of their rights, was designed for the approaching election, and intended to help the English swindle. The announcement was made contemporarously with Gov. Denver's departure from here.

Washisoton, Monday, July 26, 1858.

Alfred M. Lay, erq., has been appointed by the President United States Atterney for the Western Ditret of Missouri.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided against the request of the Collins line to make Portland the Western terminal.

The President to day reappointed James G. Dickis

The President to day reappointed James G. Dickis

Portractor at Buffelo, and James R. Fonda, Post Postmaster at Bullalo, and James R. Fonda, Postmaster at Troy, vice Witman.

The German festival at Arlington to-day was at-

tended by thousands, and was the great affair of his kind ever held in this vicinity. A large amoust of money was realized toward the erection of the States Microment in New-York.

### Further from Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Lodger.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 24, 1858.

By the arrival at this port to-day of the steams General Ruck, Capt. Smith, from Brazos Sanisap, The Precayane has received advices from Northern Methods to the 21st ult.

to the 21st ult.

The most important intelligence is the reported abilities of Gen. Zuloaga, and flight from the city of Mexico, leaving the government in the hands of Code and two Bishops.

Col. Zuazua had marched upon the town of Su

Cel. Zuazua had marched upon the town of su Luis Potoci, and captured it after a feeble resistant A considerable number of prisoners were also takes. Cel. Zuazua is one of the chiefs of the liberal party. Gen. Garza took his departure from Matamers we the 19th, for the purpose of joining the forces of Ga. Vidaurri. It was believed that the combined forces deditated an attack upon the city.

Gen. Caravejal had intercepted a train of 1,400 mula

while en route from Tampico for San Luis.

The prospects of the Constitutionalists generally were believed to be very flattering. The reported violation of the Territory of Zamora had been astisfactured to be constitutional to the constitution of the second sec

### torily explained. Army Movements.

Sr. Louis, Monday, July 26, 1858.

Our Leavenworth advices of the 23d, per United States Express to Booneville, state that as express from Gen. Harney's headquarters at Cottonwood Springs, 11th inst, brings a copy of the General Orders issued by Harney July 12, on the recept of the instructions from Gen. Scott for the disposition of the Utah forces.

tah forces.

Col. Monroe with the 4th Artillery and two compacts of Draggors remain in the district of the Plate. Cot. Monroe with the 4th Artillery and two companies of Dragoons remain in the district of the Plats. Cot May is ordered to take post at Fort Kearney with three companies of artillery and one of dragoos. Two companies of the let Cavalry, under Major Seignick, repair at order to Fort Kiley. Six compacies of the same command, under Cot. Summer, concentrate a Fort Kearney for service on the plains. Two companies of the same regiment, now in Utah, are ordered to go to Fort Riley.

Lieut. Cot. Johnson is relieved from duty as Interest, General of the Utah forces, and directed to

Lieut. Col. Johnson is relieved from duty as lespector General of the Utah forces, and directed to take command at Fort Riley. Surgeon Wright returns to St. Louis. Mejor Brown of the Pay Department is stationed at Fort Kearney. Assistant-Surgeon Smith is assigned to duty with the 1st Cavity, and Assistant-Surgeon Smith with two compasses of the 4th Artillery, in the vicinity of Cougaroot Springs. Capt. Simpson, Topographical Engineer, proceeds to Utah.

Under the movements directed in General Orders No. 17, a detachment of recruits about three hus-

No. 17, a detachment of recruite, about three hus-dred strong, under Major Backus, le't Fort Leave-worth on the 21st for New-Mexico.

## Yellow Fever.

Boston, Monday, July 25, 183.

The bank Orla Wylie, Patterson of Thomstoneightean days from Havana for Falmouth, Engine, put in to the Quarantine here last evening, name lost her steward and four of her seaman from yellow fever. Arother vessel from the West lugies, as bree cases of yellow fever on board.

## Fire at Wellsburg, N. Y.

Fire at Wellsburg, N. Y.

General, Monday, July 26, 1833.

About 12 o'clook on the night of the 21th leads fire counted in Wellsburg, Allegany County, in which even buildings were consumed. The leases are allows: H. G. Taylor, carriage and turning millistery, lose \$5,000, no insurance; A. C. Brouse, lean tools, Ac., \$620, no insurance; A. M. Hellet, cure and store, with holischoid goods, less \$5,000, incured for \$1,500; W. A. Proer, barn, lose \$3,00, he num, goods and store lose \$300; W. V. Yan Bures, leas on carriages \$300; D. K. Charles, boot and shore signs, lose \$500; inily insured on goods, but lose on building \$200; D. Soodrich, demage on goods \$200; H. Barns, store, lose \$600. The fire was the work of su including.

## Fire at Mobile.

A fire broke out here at 12 o'clock inst right, 1858.

A fire broke out here at 12 o'clock inst right, destroying the Masorio Hall and Kellopp's stables on 5.

Jovapha street; glao Thompson's select on 68 Ref.

sheet acjoining, and the new Custom-House. The

## Canal Navigazion.

The Caral steamboat Charles Wark prised here Solventh the morning. A cross of two mits boats is at the lock here for pieces east of this city